

THE EFFECT OF SCHOOL FACILITIES ON STUDENTS' LEARNING MOTIVATION ON ENGLISH

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***Abstract.** School facilities are a very important tool in supporting learning in schools. Facilities will be needed by teachers and students in teaching and learning because the facilities will increase students' learning motivation, with complete facilities will also support the performance of teachers in delivering material to students. The purpose of this study is to observe school facilities, especially MTS Ali Imron and see the effect of students' learning if the school facilities are inadequate, especially in English subjects. The case study in this study was conducted at MTS Ali Imron Medan. The method in this study uses a qualitative method by observing schools and conducting interviews with English teachers at MTS Ali Imron Medan.*

***Keywords:** Facility Influence, Facility Role, Student Learning Interest*

INTRODUCTION

Learning is a process to improve one's life, both in character, in knowledge and in morals. Learning can not only be done at school, learning can be done anywhere and anytime. By studying someone who never knows about something will know, of course in learning there is a saturation of learning and a lack of active learning. Lack of active learning is an action that can affect the teaching and learning process, lack of active learning can occur due to several factors that are less supportive. Factors that affect the lack of active learning in students could be due to the lack of student learning motivation itself, student learning motivation from parents and from teachers.

This learning motivation is an important role in the teaching and learning process, if students have high learning motivation, of course a teacher will find it easier to impart

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knowledge and students will easily absorb the knowledge provided. But if a student lacks motivation to learn, his learning power will decrease, the student will find it difficult to accept learning. In addition, school facilities also affect students' learning motivation.

Schools are important facilities and infrastructure for efficient learning. Because students have more focus when they are at school to learn than they study at home, because there are teachers who provide knowledge and as a guide for these students. So the school becomes an important place for students to study, but if the school does not have adequate facilities it will be difficult for students and teachers as well. Lack of facilities and even the absence of facilities is a factor that limits the teaching and learning process.

Such as the lack of facilities affect the process of learning English. English is a very important lesson for today because all digital and technological eras have used English as a guide language, and English has also become an international language. Where English has 4 important aspects, namely reading, writing, speaking and listening. Of course, English is a lesson that must be considered and should not be ignored, but sometimes there are some schools that pay less attention to learning English so that they do not provide facilities for English lessons. The lack of school facilities such as the absence of a language lab makes it difficult for teachers to do listening lessons, and this will fail to focus on learning English.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Dalyono (2001) "learning facilities will help students' interest in learning, while the lack of learning facilities will make students lazy and there is no progress and interest in learning". Meanwhile, according to Arsyad (2013) "the completeness of learning facilities and the use of learning facilities will make improvements and attention to students which will motivate students' interest in learning."

According to Gordon (2000) "Indeed, teachers are good facilitators who convey good messages to their students. The intelligence of a student cannot be separated from the teacher's teaching and learning model. A good teacher can distinguish the attitudes and behavior of students from those who cannot act and those who have mastered without knowing how to change them. Even teachers, through the knowledge imparted to their

students, can change their destiny from financial difficulties to the perfected in the material realm.

According to Kasbolah (1990) the facilities that are needed in learning English are still not complete, for example, such as textbooks on English, audio or video recordings, language laboratories. There are no native speakers who want to motivate learning in the class so that these students are weak in English.

Adnan (1986) stated that the availability of qualified English teachers is still limited, especially in remote schools, so that it becomes a complex problem to improve the quality of English learning that is not easy to overcome. Furthermore, Braja dalam Tubagyo (1994) said "in terms of English language learning theory, it should be noted that mother tongue students generally do not accept English as a foreign language."

Teaching style is a characteristic of habits, important preferences of a student, and teaching style is more than the habits or behavior and way of speaking of a teacher or lecturer. The teaching style of a teacher reflects how the teacher's teaching is carried out. According to Suparman in Riani Khuzaimah, "Teaching is a characteristic of habit, an important preference of students, and teaching is more than the habits, behavior and speech of teachers and lecturers. A teacher's teaching style reflects the way a teacher teaches."

Motivation Function

Functions of motivation in learning are:

- 1) Encouraging the emergence of a behavior or an action. Without motivation there will be no actions such as studying.
- 2) As an influence, it means directing actions to achieve the desired goal desired.

As a driver, it functions as an engine for the car, the size of the motivation will be determine how fast or slow a job is.

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is qualitative research. One of the research approaches is based on the philosophy that truth is obtained by recording the phenomena of the subject under study (phenomena), which are interpreted by the researcher. In qualitative research, researchers must understand the respondents, the validity of the research

depends on the skills of the researcher, and requires original data and prioritizes the process over the results of the study.

Qualitative research is also a natural research (state of nature), namely research conducted under natural conditions of the subject. Researchers do not make generalizations, but analyze the research subject in detail. Qualitative research is descriptive, because the purpose of data analysis is not to accept or reject the hypothesis (if any), but to describe the observed symptoms.

Qualitative research tends to be more developed and widely used in the social sciences related to social/human behavior. Qualitative research writing frameworks are inherently related to scientific writing frameworks. However, certain sections will differ depending on the tendency to clarify what the research is about. Qualitative research methods are less procedural than quantitative research methods. The problem solving process may have evolved in response to the research context.

Data collection techniques in qualitative research are observation and interviews.

1) Observation

This study were observations. Observations were made by observing the existing facilities at MTS Ali Imron Medan.

2) Interview

Interviews were conducted to find ways to complete the data and obtain accurate data and appropriate data sources. In this study, the authors interviewed English teachers who teach English for Grades 7, 8 and 9 at MTS Ali Imron Medan.

In this study, the authors chose an informant for an English teacher at MTS Ali Imron Medan named Mrs. Syamsiah Nasution as our research informant, we conducted interviews by providing several questions that were in accordance with our research. In addition, we observed the MTS Ali Imron Medan school by paying attention to the existing facilities at the school.

DATA FINDING

Research Site

The study took the location of MTS Ali Imron Medan, the choice because it was close to the location of the Islamic University of North Sumatra.

Research Time

The study was carried out for about 2 weeks, from late October to completion in early November 2022. Studies were until the completion of this article.

Research Forms

The study employs a type of qualitative study, a descriptive qualitative method adjusts opinions between researchers and informants. The choice of this method is due to researchers' lack of Numbers and describe all the phenomena in society more clearly.

This investigation will be conducted in phases according to the schedule above, for complete data. The data obtained in the course of interviews and observations are explained in plain language. In addition, there is data in favor of site maps and observation photographs.

Research Data Source

Data sources for descriptive qualitative research include interviews, observations, and photographs. The data sources used in this research are:

1. Primary Data Source

Primary data sources are obtained through interviews and direct field observations. Primary data sources are data brought directly to the source by researchers, without intermediaries, by direct mining of the original source by respondents. The primary data source for this study is Mrs. Syamsiah Ext. English teacher at MTS Ali Imron Medan.

2. Secondary Data Source

Secondary data sources are obtained from documents using print and Internet media and field files. Secondary sources are indirect data sources that can provide additional and improved research data.

Data Collection Technology

Data collection techniques provide a way to get the data needed in research. In this study the techniques used are among the following:

1. Observation

Observation is the activity of research in order to collect data relating to the research problem through a direct field observation process. Researchers are on the site, trying to get valid evidence in the forthcoming report. Observation is a method of data gathering in which researchers record information as they witness during the research.

2. Interview

The interview was an intentional conversation. The conversation is a two-part interview where the interviewer asks questions and the interviewee provides answers to those questions (Lexy J. Meleong, 2010: 186). A typical feature of the interview is face-to-face contact between the information finder and the source of the information. The interviews were prepared with many different questions but other questions were raised in the study. It was through these interviews that researchers dug up data, information, and skeletal information from research subjects. The interview technique is guided free interviews, which means questions that are asked not tied to the interview guidelines and can either deepen or develop according to the circumstances and field conditions.

3. Documentation

The use of documents has long been used in research as a source of data because documents as data sources are used in many ways to test, interpret, even to predict. Documentation to support data.

Sample Retrieval Technique

In this study a sampling was taken, which is a sampling taken based on a particular purpose or consideration. The object in this study is the mother of a solar saviour. English teacher at MTS Ali Imron Medan.

Research Instruments

This research uses methods of observation, interview, and documentation. Therefore, the needed instruments were the observation manual, the interview manual, the recording, camera, and writing tools. The instrument in qualitative research is the human instrument with the aid of a tape recorder and a camera. In qualitative research, researchers served as planners, executioners, data collectors, analysts, data interpreters and eventually as research returns.

Data Validation

The validity of the data is an important part of a study that answers to the truthfulness of the research done by the researcher. In testing the validity of this data, researchers use data triangulation. The triangulation is the validity or valid data inspection technique by using something else outside the data for checking or as a reference to it (Moleong, 2007:330). For his own technique, in this study used triangulation techniques.

Data Description

Based on the results of interviews with researchers, it may be known that factors affecting a student's learning motivation are environmental and parental, parental status and education factors that the parents provide at home. The role of the school facility toward students' learning motivation, in turn, is an adequate school facility, the English use of dictionaries and package books, and a language laboratory. The reason why a school facility influences a student's learning motivation is that with enough facilities, students study more and consume the facility to a maximum.

According to sources, teachers' performance will not be hindered because as teachers, they can use their own teaching methods and use the media they own as teachers. The solution that can be done to keep students' motivation alive even without inadequate facilities is to give students greater activity to study, and to help guide them to have the motivation to study, especially in today's students have external distractions such as too much cell phone play.

CONCLUSION

Thus the results of this study can be concluded that the factors that influence student learning motivation are environmental factors, parental factors, and educational factors given by parents at home. The role of school facilities also influences students' interest in learning, such as adequate school facilities, the presence of language laboratories and the use of dictionaries and textbooks.

SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusions stated above and the research results obtained, the following suggestions are put forward:

1. For Teachers

Then the solution is to provide more learning activities for students and the need for teacher guidance for students.

2. For Students

Students are expected to be more active in learning, especially learning English. Students are expected to increase interest in learning English. For this reason, students must often practice speaking English both at school and at home. Students are expected to reduce in playing smartphones.

3. To other researchers

For other researchers who want to do further research, it is hoped that they will examine the same thing regarding motivation and interest in learning English and the results of this study will be more perfect so that they can become a reference material for other researchers, especially in the field of education.

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